

INTELLIFAX 19 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The Tumen River boundary of North Korea adjoining both China and the USSR is guarded exclusively by Soviet troops; neither Chinese nor Koreans are permitted to station guards on the border. Soviet border headquarters are at Poset, but the main body of troops is near Vladivostok. The Kyonghung (130-30, 42-35) and Sosura (130-35, 42-15) areas are under Soviet military command. The areas of Kyonghung County, Najin-dong (130-15, 42-10), Unggi (130-20, 42-20), and the adjacent parts of North Hamgyong Province are restricted, as are Kirin and Hunchun on the Manchurian side.
2. In the restricted areas of North Korea, local residents are issued identification cards with the word "special" stamped on them in blue ink. The areas are security controlled by police and State Security personnel, who frequently check identification cards or collect them all for the addition of more stamps. On the Manchurian side, hsien checks are conducted by members of the Public Security Bureau and local security units. There are local security groups of youth between seven and seventeen who check and report on strangers in their street and block.
3. The Public Security Department has a large number of secret police investigating suspicious personnel such as non-Communists, members of democratic parties, doctors, businessmen, bourgeoisie, intelligentsia, and former officials under the [ ] government. They also conduct investigation for the North Korean Labor Party. These secret police, although actually spies, are considered regular government employees, are paid from confidential funds, and are given the usual social security protection. Many of those working in Najin, Kyonghung, Kyongwon, Omsong, and Kyongson Counties are Manchurian-born Koreans.
4. The State Security Department of North Hamgyong Province has stations in the following places:
  - a. Songjin (129-12, 40-40), Najin, and Gaongjin (in the Police Building).
  - b. The county seats of the following counties:

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## CLASSIFICATION

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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Chongsong (129-45, 42-45)  
Hoeryong (129-45, 42-25)  
Kilchu (129-20, 40-58)  
Kyonghung (130-30, 42-35)  
Kyongsong (129-40, 41-40)

Kyongwon (130-10, 42-50)  
Myongchon (129-28, 41-12)  
Musan (129-30, 42-10)  
Onsong (130-00, 42-55)  
Puryong (129-40, 42-00)

5. It is impossible for ordinary citizens to obtain permits to enter the USSR. Within North Korea, travel is controlled and limited. In order to make a journey, a person must obtain and fill out a form from the local police station, have it certified and stamped by block or street chiefs that the applicant belongs to the district, and return to the police. If a travel permit is granted, it is issued within two or three days after application. The most prevalent reasons for which travel permits are granted are attendance at funerals or weddings and visits to sick relatives.
6. The reason given by the authorities for limiting rail travel is that rail transport facilities are incomplete and will be available at a later date. Travel orders are issued by the police chief of each district and go only to government officials. Train tickets are issued in varied numbers to each station; Chongjin, for example, receives 800 tickets a day.

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